### ECOFRAM: Aquatic Risk Assessment

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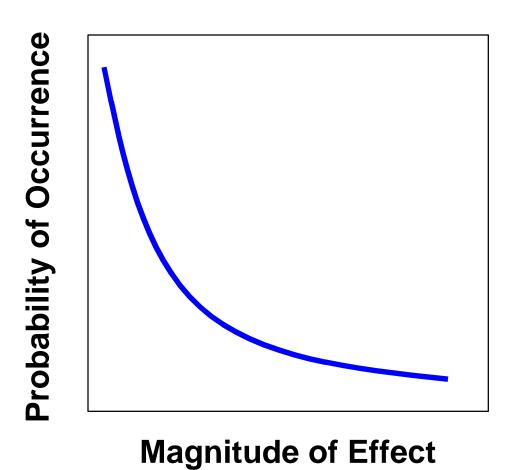
Paul Hendley

Zeneca Ag Products

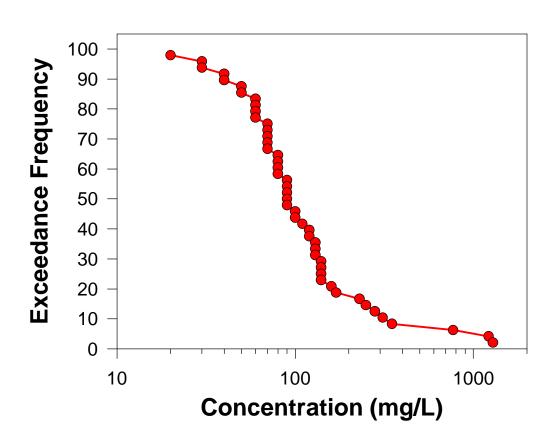
#### Risk Quotient =

### Exposure Concentration Effect Concentration

#### Probabilistic Risk Characterization



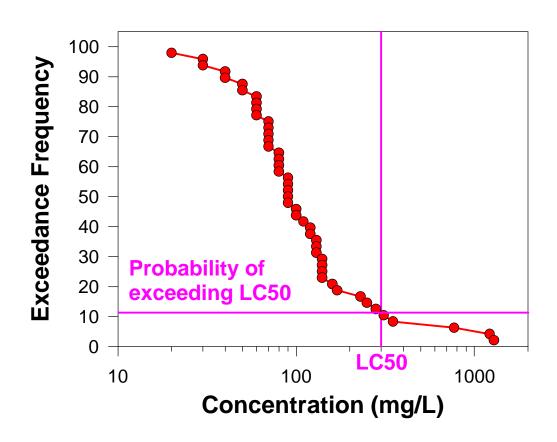
### **Exposure Distribution**



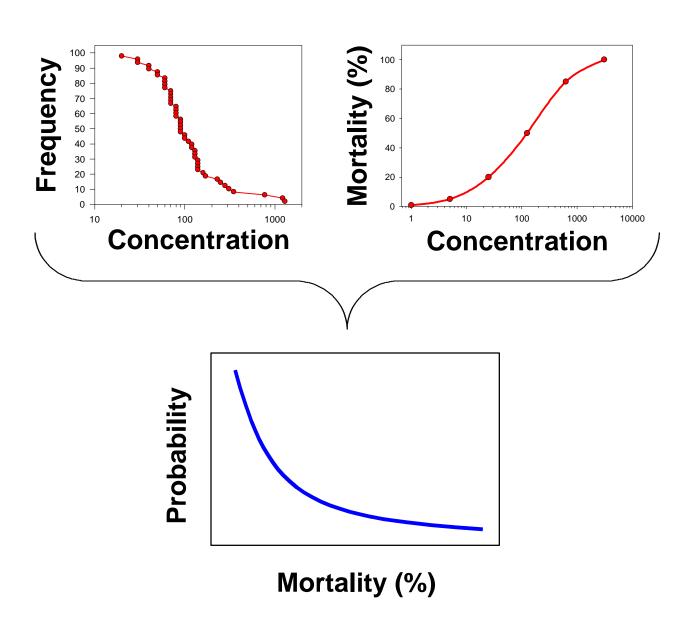
#### **Exposure Analysis**

- Step 1: Deterministic; edge of field/pond, worst case (GENEEC)
- Step 2: Probabilistic; more chemical information; variation with weather, region, receiving water type (PRZM/EXAMS)
- Step 3: Probabilistic; landscape and watershed factors

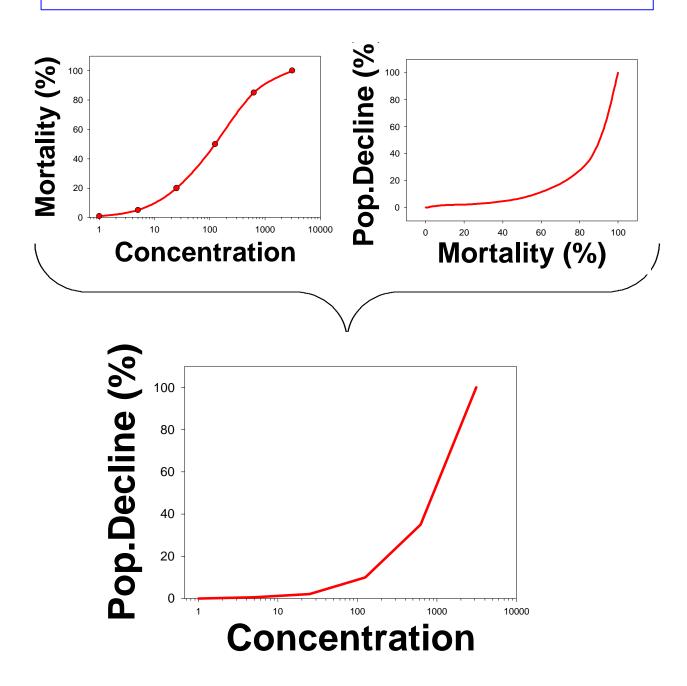
# Probability of Exceeding LC50



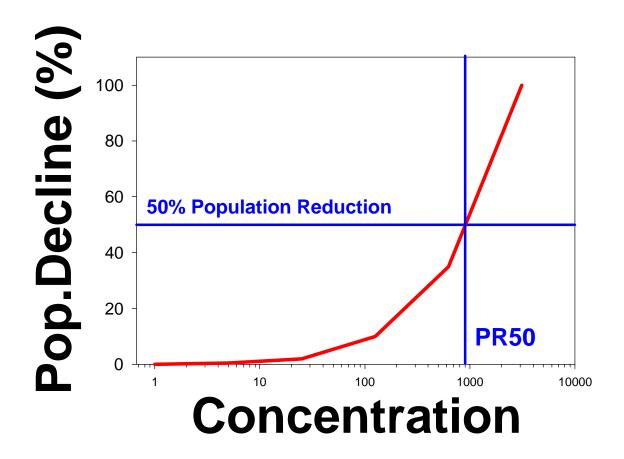
#### **Probability of Mortality**



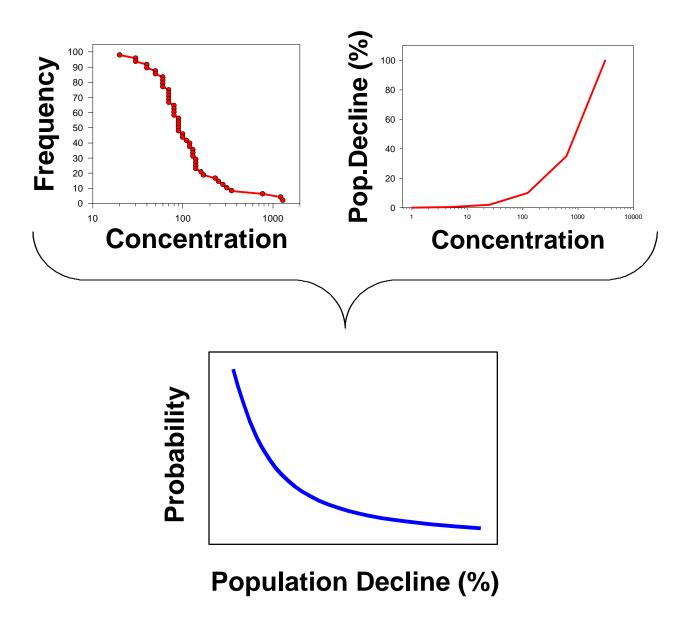
# Extrapolation to Population Effect



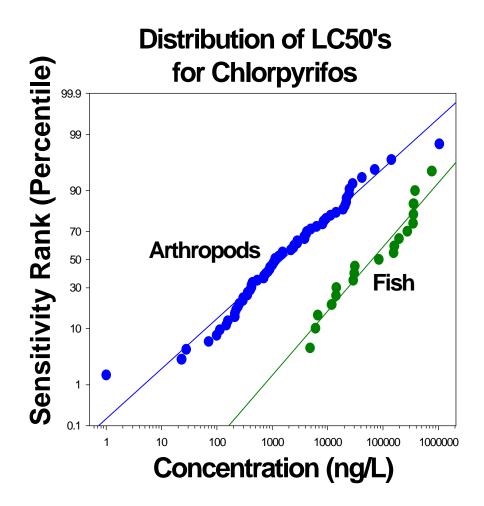
### Another Endpoint: the PR50



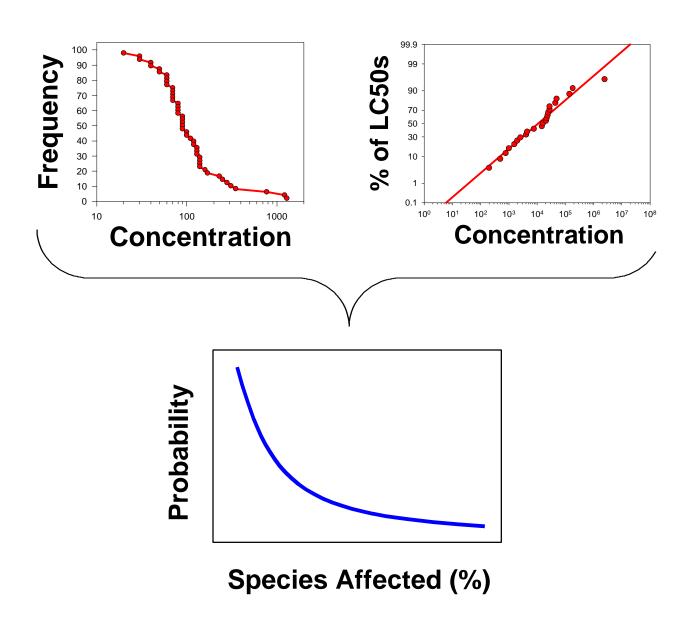
# Probability of Population Decline



# Distribution of Species Sensitivity

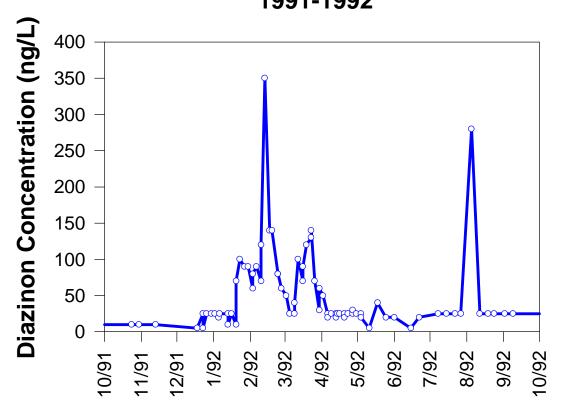


# Probability of Affecting Species



#### Pulsed Exposure

### Diazinon Concentrations San Joaquin River at Laird Park 1991-1992



### Assessing Effects of Pulsed Exposures

- Time-to-Event Analysis
- Laboratory toxicity tests simulating simplified pulses
- Uptake/depuration models linked to Critical Body Residue data

### Other Components of Effects Analysis

- Chronic toxicity
- Reproductive effects
- Sediment exposure
- Behavioral endpoints

#### Outstanding Issues

- Overall ecosystem damage
  - extrapolation from populations to ecosystems
  - microcosms and mesocosms provide insight
- Mixtures, multiple stressors

#### Summary of Tools for Effects Assessment

- Time-to-Event Analysis
- Pulsed Exposures
- Population Models
- Sensitivity Distributions
- Sediment Toxicity Evaluation
- Chronic Toxicity Tests
- Mesocosms and Microcosms
- Behavioral Toxicity Tests

#### Risk Assessment Process

